VANCOUVER, B.C.

A Preliminary and General

SOCIAL SURVEY

VANCOUVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE REPORT

of a brief investigation of social conditions in the city which indicate the need of an intensive social survey, the lines of which are herein suggested

MADE BY

THE BOARD OF TEMPERANCE AND MORAL REFORM OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

AND

THE BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICE AND EVANGELISM OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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INTRODUCTION

The city, like the individual, may be the builder of her own destiny. She has only to set up an ideal for herself, pass through a period of introspection and self-analysis to discover exactly her present state and the steps that must be taken that she may become the ideal city.

Until very recently, and it is true of the vast majority still, the great desideratum of our cities was bigness. They pressed on to this goal blindly, regardless of the waste of life and property and the other evils which attended such a mad career. These evils have become sufficiently great to give pause to some cities in America. Such a close student of American life as ex-Ambassador James Bryce has said that the large city is an abnormality, and some of the crowded centres of population are beginning to question if the cost of being big is not too great. A few have found a new ideal—that of being better places in which to live.

Out of this civic self-analysis the social survey has grown. It is, therefore, not a muck-raking project, neither is it investigation merely for investigation's sake. It is rather the method by which the community seeks to learn the social facts of its life so that it may intelligently plan the next steps in social advance.

This movement on the part of cities to know themselves was instituted in London by Charles Booth, a wealthy shipowner. His work, which occupied the last twenty years of the last century, and cost a quarter-million dollars, was largely the inspiration and the basis for the widespread movement for civic betterment which has since possessed old London. Next the City of York was studied by Seebohm Rowntree, and the social workers of the Old Land were placed in possession of the significant social facts concerning a large and a small city.

In the New York Tenement House investigation at the beginning of the century, Robert W. de Forest and Lawrence Veiller made a diagnosis of the tenement house problem of the American metropolis, and furnished a body of data which gave New York her present Tenement House Law and started a housing reform movement in almost every state in the Union.

In September, 1907, was begun the now famous Pittsburg Survey, the first reports appearing early in 1909. The main subjects of study were: the racial make-up of the wage-earning population, hours, wages, labor control in the steel industry, child labor, industrial education, women in industry, the cost of living, and industrial accidents. This work gave a strong impetus to the survey idea, and there are now different bureaus in the United States which are kept busy in making social surveys of urban and rural communities. Even from cities in India and Japan inquiries have come as to what the social survey may mean for them.

Canada stands to gain much from the survey idea. Our cities are young, and if they set about to know themselves in their youth, even if that does involve facing some unpleasant facts, they will be able to build a future far more grand than anything that will come if they remain in complacency. The same is true of our rural communities. We cannot afford not to study the social significance of the rapid growth of industrialism, the vast influx of immigrants, rural depopulation, and the new mobility of labor and of industry that have come upon us. Indeed, it is likely that in time we shall be so impressed with the necessity of social investigation that each large city will have its bureau of social research making that continuous study which is the only basis for intelligent action for civic betterment.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

I. THE FIELD.

(1) *Area.*—The area of the city is 13¾ square miles.

(2) *Date of Settlement.*—In 1862 the late John Morton with his companions, Hailstone and Brighouse, pre-empted the first Crown land on the south shore. In 1865 a little sawmill was erected and began to operate on the southern shore of Burrard Inlet on the site now occupied by the B. C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co., at the foot of Dunlevy Avenue. Vancouver was not incorporated till 1886, and the population at that time numbered one thousand.

(3) *Character of Early Settlers.*—The early settlers were workmen of the Hastings lumber mill, fishermen, sailors, surveyors and their helpers and others waiting for the boom. In 1886 the real estate man was already making a profit on the sale of lots.

(4) *Earliest Industries.*—Lumbering and fishing were the earliest industries.

(5) *Chief Industries To-day.*—Lumbering, the earliest industry, still holds first place in the value of plant, size of pay-roll and volume of output.

Under the supervision of the Progress Club an industrial canvass of ninety manufacturing firms in the city was made in July and August, 1912. Since that time forty other establishments have been included in the canvass. From this investigation the Progress Club estimates the industrial status of Vancouver to be as follows:

Manufacturing plants inside city limits	130
Value of annual output	$15,668,483
Capital invested	$22,815,375
Number of employees	8,966

The list of manufactures includes timber products, wooden water pipe, sectional dwellings and business buildings, sugar, cut-glass, coal-tar, by-products, rice flour, ships, structural steel, disappearing beds, tents, sails and flags, cured and salted fish. The lumbering industry gives employment to 3,854 men within the limits of Vancouver alone, and the annual pay-roll for 1911 was $2,091,729.93 and the gross output was valued at $6,017,043.87. An extensive fishing industry has its headquarters in Vancouver. The total salmon pack for 1912 in all parts of British Columbia amounted to 996,576 cases, and of this the Lower Mainland produced nearly 20 per cent. (From the Vancouver Annual.)

(6) *Communication with Suburban Districts.*—The British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., provides an electric railway system and current for light and power purposes for the entire southern mainland of British Columbia. Its field of operation in this section of the Province is approximately twenty miles north and south by eighty miles east and west. Included in this territory are the cities of Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver and Chilliwack, and the Municipalities of Point Grey, South Vancouver, Burnaby, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Richmond, Delta, Surrey, Langley, Matsqui, Sumas, Chilliwack and Coquitlam.

Between Vancouver and New Westminster the Company operates three interurban lines, each passing through a different section of territory. One of these divisions, the original line, passes through Central Park and accommodates a large suburban traffic, a fifteen-minute service being maintained over this division. The second line passes through Burnaby and the third line passes through Point Grey to Eburne, from which point it follows the north arm of the Fraser to New

Westminster, an hourly service being given over each of these divisions. The rich agricultural district of Lulu Island and the important salmon canning town of Steveston are reached by the Company's Lulu Island line, which passes through Point Grey and across Lulu Island, an hourly service being maintained on this branch.

The Company's interurban line from Vancouver to Chilliwack is seventy-six miles in length —the longest electric line in the Dominion. (From The Vancouver Annual—Progress Club.)

(7) *Change in Character of the City.*—The whole city is in process of change. In 1901 the population was 27,010; in 1911 it was 100,401—a gain in the ten-year period of 272 per cent. With this great growth the city has practically to be rebuilt. According to the *Financial Post,* Vancouver led the cities of Canada in July, 1912, with regard to increase in building permits. The total for the month was $2,074,012, an increase over July, 1911, of $965,634, and the amount ranked third in the Dominion for that month. The four and five-storey buildings on Granville and Hastings Streets are giving way to skyscrapers. Several are now in course of erection, and different banks have bought new sites on Granville, proving that other lofty buildings are soon to follow. Business is creeping down Robson Street, and several tall buildings, at present used for garage purposes, have lately been erected on Georgia. In a few years Robson will be a retail business street. Of thirty buildings facing on Robson in the 1100 block at present (January 21, 1913), one is a hospital, two are stores, one is a restaurant, and ten have rooms-to-let signs (we don't know how many others had boarders). The conclusion is that this section of Robson is giving way to business. Land values are going up—people who want strictly residential property are moving out and those who can't afford this and decide to remain are taking lodgers to meet the increase in rents and taxes. There are some apartment houses in this neighborhood which, as the evolution goes on, must add more storeys to meet the increased costs, and they will house a poorer class of people—those who are willing or who have to live in a down-town district. Already some of the best residents on Georgia and Robson have moved to Shaughnessy Heights or elsewhere. They seek a section of the city where the high, unwindowed brick wall of a garage or apartment house may not rise up suddenly to shut out the light from their windows. Others who can't afford to choose will take their places. The whole west end is becoming less desirable as a residential section, and evidences of the change can be found even nearly to Stanley Park.

The Canadian Northern Railway is to build its terminal at the head of False Creek and a great change in the character of that district must follow. Then, too, the old Chinatown has been partly bought by the Great Northern Railway and a new Chinese community is to be established on Albert Street .between McLean and Vernon. Already there is great overcrowding—nobody knows to what extent. It is almost a city of lodging-houses. The conditions are present which will make for slums of the worst kind unless the building regulations are changed to prevent the erection of apartments covering nine-tenths of the lot or of warehouses upon the whole area. Already because of the crowding of buildings there are dark rooms. The city authorities must soon take steps to provide plenty of light and fresh air and make it possible for workingmen to have respectable homes, or it will be too late. Vancouver is being rebuilt to do the business of a world port and that in a comparatively small area, but in her building her first consideration should be human health and morals.

II. POPULATION.

(1) *Total Number of Inhabitants.*—The Dominion Census, 1911, gives the number of inhabitants for Vancouver City as 95,260, of which number 57,226 were males and 38,034 females. The same authority gives the population of Greater Vancouver (Vancouver City, South Vancouver, North Vancouver and Point Grey) as 123,902, of which number 74,390 were males and 49,512 females.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade estimates the present population of Greater Vancouver to be 180,000 and that of the city proper to be 135,000. According to the assessment commissioners the population of Vancouver City is 111,240.

(2) *Predominating Nationalities.*—According to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, the numbers of the predominating nationalities are as follows:

English-speaking	105,000
Japanese	10,000
Chinese	10,000

The Health Department classifies them as:

White	99,630
Asiatic	11,610

The immigrant population is so largely a floating population that it is difficult to give exact figures. In the summer months, when railroad construction, lumbering, fishing, etc., are booming, the proportion of Orientals in the city is comparatively small, but in the slack months of the winter they return, and the lodging-houses run full and crowding is general.

(3) *Most Rapidly Increasing.*—The English-speaking are increasing most rapidly.

(4) *Number of Foreign Born.*—The number of foreign born is estimated to be eighty thousand.

(5) *Illiteracy.*—Not more than one per cent. of the people are illiterates. (Secretary, Board of Trade.)

(6) *Nationality of Illiterates.*—The Italians have the greatest number of illiterates. Employment bureaus find that many of them cannot sign their names. This is also true of the Hindus and of the Chinese laborers.

(7) *Languages Spoken in Business and Social Life.*—The English language naturally predominates in business and social life, but on the streets one hears conversation in Japanese, Chinese, German and French—not to mention the numerous other smaller groups.

(8) *Density of Most Congested Blocks.*—The density of the most congested blocks is unknown. A block census has never been taken.

(9) *Causes for Aggregation.*—The greatest overcrowding is in Wards III and IV. In these wards the cosmopolitan immigrant population is practically houseless. Ward III is mostly Japanese. Many of them are keepers of cheap lodging-houses which shelter Japanese fishermen and laborers as well as Swedish and Norwegian lumberjacks, Hindus and other immigrants. Few of these people can have homes. It costs much to bring their wives and families, and the Hindus are not permitted. Moreover, land values are so high that few families can afford to buy or rent a house and lot. A Japanese sawmill worker receives $1.75 a day. Those who have brought their wives and children rent a house or cabin, fill the rooms with beds, place a long table in the back kitchen and take in as lodgers and boarders the homeless men of their own race. If he can afford to rent a room in such a house or cabin there his wife remains with the children, and there the family sleep and cook their food. If he insists on a home for himself it must be a one-storey cabin fronting on the land and containing two rooms at most. Men without families lodge with their countrymen or in the great dumb-bell lodging-barracks covering the whole lot and dimly lighted by inside shafts or lot-line courts above the first floor. It follows that the causes of this overcrowding are:

(*a*) Land values are too high in comparison with wages.

(*b*) The building by-law permits the erection of lodging-houses or apartments on too large a proportion of the lot.

(*c*) Neither the city nor a housing association has undertaken any town planning or housing scheme for the workingmen.

(10) *Separate Section for Immigrants.*—The Chinese and Japanese live in separate sections of the city, but the Hindus form into communities in different parts of the city and suburbs. The Italians live mainly along Harris, Union and Keefer Streets. The lodging-houses of Wards III and IV house the homeless men of all nationalities.

(11) *Comparison of this Section with the Workers' Homes.*—The immigrant section of the city is "not to be compared" with the homes of other working people. The immigrants are housed in old wooden buildings, cabins, shacks or lodging-houses.

(12) *Separate Churches.*—Some of the Nationalities have separate churches. On Princess and Dunlevy Streets is the first Swedish Lutheran Church, and at Yukon and Tenth Avenue is the German and English Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church. The Methodists have excellent Mission Plants for the Japanese at 500 Powell Street, and another for the Chinese on Beatty Street.

(13) *Influence of Social, Political and Industrial Forces.*—The Chinese, Japanese and Hindus seldom fraternize or intermarry with the English-speaking people. The anti-Oriental feeling which has marked the Pacific Coast of the United States is everywhere evident in Canada's westernmost Province, and the motto "A White British Columbia" is a popular one. It serves to prevent the Canadianization of the Orientals, even if they were in favor of it. In the present session of the Dominion Parliament (1913) H. H. Stephens, M.P. for Vancouver, is seeking legislation which will drive the Japanese out of the coast fishing industry, which they now almost completely monopolize. The Chinese work in and about the city, in the canning factories, and many of them are engaged in market gardening. The Hindus are employed in the lumber mills and yards and frequently they are hired to clear land. In all these occupations the Orientals live almost entirely to themselves. Numbers of the Chinese and Japanese children attend the public schools and progress rapidly. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to judge what part this training will play in their Canadianization.

(14) *Suburbanites.*—Twelve thousand men daily come into the city for business purposes from suburban districts. (Secretary, Board of Trade.)

(15) *Their Interest in City Government.*—The suburbanites are interested in the city government, since the majority of them are professional or business men or artisans whose work is in the city, and many hold property there. The better class of citizens, those most interested in the city's government, are being forced into the suburbs through the encroachment of business upon the rapidly diminishing residential sections within the city limits.

(16) *Manifestation of Interest.*—This interest is displayed by holding office in the City Council and by membership in the Good Government League, the trade unions and other organizations which actively participate in municipal politics.

III. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(1) *Charter.*—Vancouver has a separate charter.

(2) *Form of Government.*—It has neither a commission form of government nor Board of Control.

(3) *Size of City Council.*—The Council is composed of the Mayor and sixteen Aldermen.

(4) *Election of Council.*—The Council is elected by popular vote for a term of one year.

(5) *Administration: Education.*—The city schools are under the Board of School Trustees of seven members. They are elected by the people at different times for two-year periods. A City Superintendent of Schools acts under the Board, but last year the Provincial Government appointed an Inspector and gave him wide powers. This action caused the resignation of the then City Superintendent of Schools.

Health.—The City Council has a standing Committee on Health. It consists of eight Aldermen—one from each ward. The Medical Health Officer and his staff constitute the executive body under the committee.

Parks.—The city's parks are in charge of the Board of Park Commissioners of five members, who are elected for two-year terms, three one year and two the next. The Board has a Secretary constantly employed and a Superintendent of Parks responsible for the City Park property.

Police.—The real control in police matters is vested in the Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor and two appointees of the Provincial Government, one of whom must be an alderman. The City Council has a standing committee of eight members—the Committee on Fire and Police—but it deals mainly with matters in connection with the Fire Department, leaving police matters to the Commissioners.

Charities.—The city's charities are under the control of the Health and Relief Committee of the Council. A city relief officer responsible to the Medical Officer has charge of the work. The organization of this department, its relation to the Associated Charities and the new plans for it are explained elsewhere in this report.

(6) *Appointment and Powers of These Authorities.*—This is given under the preceding section (5).

(7) *Responsibilities of the Mayor.*—The Mayor shall be chief executive officer of the corporation, and it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active at all times in causing the law for the government of the city to be duly executed and put in force. He shall have unrestricted authority and power to inspect and order the conduct of all officers and employees of the Corporation and to direct the method of management of the Corporation's business and affairs and to suspend the officers and employees of the Corporation, and as far as may be in his power to cause all negligence, carelessness and violation of duty on the part of the officers and employees to be prosecuted and punished, but every such case of suspension shall be reported to the Council at its next sitting, and if the Council decide by resolution to reinstate any officer who has been so suspended, they may do so, or the Council may decide to make such suspension absolute; to recommend such measures within the powers of the Council as may tend to the improvement of the finances, health, security, cleanliness, comfort and ornament of the city; and the Council may by by-law fix a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars to be paid to the Mayor annually. (City Charter.)

(8) *Annual Reports.*—The departments publish separate annual reports.

(9) *Total Wealth of the City.*—The Secretary of the Board of Trade estimates the total wealth of the city to be nearly $400,000,000. The total assessed value of land and improvements for 1912 was $192,072,890. Since it is agreed that the assessed value is generally about 50 per cent. of the market value, the above estimate would seem to be correct.

(10) *Total Value of Land.*—The total assessed value of land in 1912 was $192,072,890.

(11) *Tax Rate.*—The tax rate is 20 mills.

(12) *System of Taxation.*—In 1896 the City Council reduced the tax on improvements to 50 per cent. of the assessed value. In 1906 they made a further reduction to 25 per cent., and in 1910 the tax on improvements was entirely removed, thus giving Vancouver the single tax system.

(13) *Assessment Rate.*—Taxes are assessed on 50 per cent. of the market value of real property.

(14) *Basis of Valuation.*—This basis of valuation seems mainly due to custom.

(15) *Total Revenue.*—For the year ending December 31, 1911, the total revenue was $2,603,710.12.

(16) *Total Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for all departments was $7,624,821.13.

(17) *Borrowing of the City.*—The city is borrowing to pay current expenses.

(18) *The Borrowing Limit.*—Vancouver has not reached its borrowing limit. By its charter the city is allowed to borrow (besides the sum borrowed for current expenses and returned when the taxes come in) an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the average assessment for the two years preceding. (Clause 105, City Charter.)

(19) *City Budget.*—To make up the budget the different committees and boards bring before the Council their estimates of the money required in each department for the year. These are considered, cut down or passed without change, as the Council thinks best.

(20) *Public Discussion of Budget.*—There is comparatively little discussion of the terms of the budget. The appropriation for the Committee on Works seems to attract most attention, and perhaps the provision for the Fire Department comes next.

IV. SOCIAL INFLUENCES.

(1) *Number of Telephones.*—On December 1, 1912, there were 20,752 telephones in use in the city.

(2) *Automobile Licenses.*—About 2,800 automobile licenses were issued last year in the city. Of this number 395 were attached to new cars. There are 100 motor cars for hire, as well as 70 licensed hacks.

(3) *Amusements of the Community.*—Automobiling, sailing, rowing, canoeing, riding, golfing and motor boating furnish amusement for such as can afford them. On fine summer days thousands take advantage of the splendid facilities for sea bathing at English Bay and Second Beach. Tennis would be popular with the grown-ups but that there are few public courts—such as there are being mainly connected with the schools. Football, baseball and lacrosse are played by the schoolboys, while basketball and tennis are enjoyed by the girls. The School Board has recently established several supervised playgrounds and others will soon be in use. There are amateur football, baseball and lacrosse leagues in which teams of different clubs, industrial establishments and churches compete. The Pacific Coast professional baseball games are well patronized, and professional lacrosse attracts large crowds despite the fact that professionalism has given some brutal exhibitions of the game on the local field. In winter an artificial ice skating rink has become a popular resort of the Canadian-born. Many amateur teams use it for hockey, and a professional hockey team competing with others from Victoria and New Westminster attracts large crowds to its games (the seating capacity of the rink is 10,500).

Those who have come from the British Isles to the city have tried to introduce such Old Country games as rugby and grass hockey, but these find little popularity outside the British section of the population. The large number of pool rooms and bowling alleys, especially of the former, is substantial evidence that these indoor pastimes are at least not being neglected.

(4) *Meeting Places.*—To give expression to the popular will the people gather usually in public halls, such as Dominion or Pender. Schoolhouses or churches are seldom used for this purpose.

(5) *Dominating Political, Social and Economic Innercurrents.*—

(*a*) The Greater Vancouver Movement for the annexation of South Vancouver and other municipalities. Incidental to this is the discussion of the separation of Shaughnessy Heights from Point Grey.

(*b*) Harbor, wharfage and railroad development to deal with the increased trade likely to follow the opening of the Panama Canal. The Progress Club and the Half Million League are expressions of this movement.

(*c*) The desire for a uniform franchise to the B. C. Electric Railway Co. throughout Greater Vancouver. Point Grey has given the Company a forty-year franchise. Burnaby has enfranchised the Company for a long term. In this case the franchise was given in the first place without the consent of the people, but a decision lately given is to the effect that the people have tacitly agreed since they permitted the Company to spend money for some time without protest. The city has the right to take over the Company's franchise when it expires a few years hence, but with these long-term powers in other municipalities the Company is given new strength and a problem arises as to its place in the united Greater Vancouver.

(*d*) The ever-present demand on the part of the general public for "a white British Columbia," which is opposed by the railroads and lumbermen because of the supply of cheap labor afforded through Oriental immigration.

(6) *Grades of Society.*—There are three distinct social grades: the wealthy business and professional class, the artisan or moderately well-to-do class, and the immigrant section.

(7) *Types of Churches Increasing Most Rapidly.*—

(*a*) Churches are increasing most rapidly among the people of moderate means.

(*b*) None of the churches have ceased to emphasize the individual religious life, but of late there is a clearly discernible tendency to give a greater attention than formerly to the social service features.

(8) *Church Influence on Community's Life.*—The churches are increasingly coming into touch with the social, political or economic life of the community, and their influence is being realized to a considerable degree. The apparent disregard of their representatives by the Provincial authorities indicates the necessity of hearty co-operation of all Christian people in behalf of every movement for the welfare of the community.

(9) *Total Number of Churches.*—There are 49 Protestant churches, 3 Roman Catholic churches, 1 Jewish synagogue, a Bhudda temple and a Chinese Joss house.

(10) *Lodges and Similar Fraternal Organizations.*—There are 24 lodges and fraternal organizations, the great majority of them being for men.

(11) *Commercialized Amusements*:

(*a*) *Vaudeville Theatres.*

Orpheum—seating capacity	1,000
Pantages—seating capacity	1,050
Columbia—seating capacity	1,000

Stock Company Theatres.

Avenue—seating capacity	1,000
Empress—seating capacity	1,000

Opera House.

Imperial—seating capacity	1,100

There is a large Opera House in course of construction.

Musical Comedy.

Panama—seating capacity	750
National—seating capacity	700
Grand—seating capacity	400

There are two Chinese theatres.

(*b*) *Moving Picture Shows.*

Name.	Seating Capacity.
Bijou	360
Broadway	400
Crystal	400
Dominion	900
Family	400
Fairview	300
Fairmont	250
Granville	400
Grandview	400
Lyric	200
Maple Leaf	700
Majestic	350
Province	370

(*b*) *Moving Picture Shows* (*Continued*).

Name.	Seating Capacity.
Princess	550
Royal	300
Savoy	350
Star	300
Sun	375

There are eighteen moving picture shows in operation and three in course of construction to which licenses have been promised.

(*c*) *Regulation of Moving Picture Shows.*—The National Board of Censorship of New York forwards weekly to Mr. Jones, the Inspector of Theatres in Vancouver, lists of the films they have passed or condemned. The General Film Co. and the Canadian Film Exchange, the local film companies, furnish weekly to Mr. Jones their lists of the films to be released in the city during the week, and he checks them up by the information received from the National Board. The local picture people inform the inspector when they receive a film that has been condemned, and ask his advice, since they know he will learn from the National Board in any case. He then inspects the film, and sometimes passes it when objectionable features have been eliminated. The Ontario Board of Censorship also co-operates, but not regularly. Mr. Jones is at present urging them to send him weekly reports.

[Since this was written a Provincial Board of Censors has been appointed for British Columbia. It has for some months been censoring all films shown in the province. The censors are capable and conscientious men, and are doing excellent work.—EDITOR.]

(*d*) *Influence of These Amusements.*—While there are few of the theatres from which there emanates an influence which might be considered immoral, there are few of an elevating character. Some picture shows furnish not only legitimate amusement, but are highly desirable from an educational standpoint. Others, however, should be closed up. In one theatre the audience is 99 per cent. men, and it has the atmosphere of an antechamber to darker evils.

(*e*) *Employment Agencies.*—There are twenty-two licensed employment agencies in operation at present (January, 1913), although there are usually about thirty; the present being the slack season. There are perhaps ten free employment agencies, conducted by such institutions as the Associated Charities, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., City Mission, Central Mission, Japanese Moral Reform Association, Labor Temple. Organizations like the Stationary Engineers' Association, Canadian Camp Brotherhood and Seamen's Institute have established agencies for men in their own line of work.

(*f*) *Poolrooms.*—There are about one hundred poolrooms in Vancouver, and of this number perhaps twenty are connected with hotels.

V. INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

(*a*) *Number of Trade Unionists.*—There are 8,000 trade unionists, approximately, in the city.

(*b*) *Best Organized Trades.*—The following trades are almost 100 per cent. organized: Cigarmakers, printers, granite and stone cutters, bookbinders and pressmen, electric linemen, steel railway employees, glassworkers, longshoremen, moulders, pattern-makers, bricklayers and mail carriers.

(*c*) *Limit to Number of Apprentices.*—Some of the more highly skilled trades limit the number of apprentices.

(*d*) *Trades which Limit Apprentices.*—Plasterers, printers, plumbers.

(*e*) *Effect of This Limitation.*—It can scarcely be said that this limitation has worked a hardship upon boys desiring to learn the trade. Indeed, in most cases, these restrictions are inopera-

tive, since the unions generally have learned that it is better to have men learn the trade in the union and to grow up supporters of organized labor than to serve an apprenticeship in non-union ranks and to become prejudiced against the unions. The restrictions, where they are enforced, are mainly of secondary importance. For example, a printer apprentice cannot begin on the lintoype machine. He must serve first in the job-printing department.

(*f*) *Attitude of Public to Organized Labor.*—While there has been no widespread expression of support, neither has there been any serious opposition, and the unions feel that they have the confidence of the general public.

(*g*) *Number of Local Organizations in the Central Body.*—The central labor body of the city is the Trades and Labor Council. It consists of all the local unions. The provincial body is the British Columbia Federation of Labor. It comprises 88 unions, of which 32 are in Vancouver. There are perhaps 250 local unions in the province.

(*h*) *Open Meetings.*—The meetings of the Trades and Labor Council are open to the public.

(*i*) *Power of Liquor Interests.*—The liquor interests in no way dominate the central labor body.

(*j*) *Meeting Places of Local Unions.*—The local unions meet at the Labor Temple, 411 Dunsmuir Street. There is no bar-room in connection with the building.

(*k*) *Meeting Place of Central Labor Union.*—The Trades and Labor Council also meets at the Labor Temple.

(*l*) *Meetings on Sunday.*—None of the unions meet on Sunday.

(*m*) *Churches or Schoolhouses as Meeting Places.*—None of the unions meet in churches or schoolhouses.

(*n*) *Sick or Unemployed Benefits.*—Nearly all the unions have benefits for their members. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has perhaps the greatest variety of benefits. They cover death, sickness, accident, unemployment, loss of tools, etc.

(*o*) *Union and Non-union Wages.*—There is little, if any, difference between the union and non-union scale of wages, especially with regard to the building trades. The skilled carpenters have nearly all joined the union, and the unskilled men who would not be accepted by the unions cannot command the union wage. The unions make conditions of work which enable them to draw more money. For example, the lathers, union and non-union, receive 25 cents per 100 lath, but the union men will not carry their lath higher than the second floor in the building, and they are thereby able to earn a larger wage than the non-unionists. The union plasterers receive $6.00 a day, while the non-union men usually group together and take contracts.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

(*a*) *Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration.* No organization in the city has appointed a committee on Conciliation and Arbitration.

(*b*) *Conflict of Labor with Employers or Citizens.*—There has been no conflict of labor with any citizens' organization, nor with the Manufacturers' Association. Indeed, the manufacturers do not seem to be closely associated, since they are mainly engaged in saw-milling and employ unorganized Orientals for the most part, and therefore have no labor troubles. There was a conflict with the Builders' Exchange, an association of the building contractors, which ended in a strike, described below.

(*c*) *Strikes During Past Ten Years.*—The only important strike during the past ten years was the building trades strike of 1911. The carpenters, who had been receiving $4.00 a day, asked $4.50 and "closed shop." Twenty-four other unions came out in sympathy—the bricklayers being the only union of the building trades which did not respond.

(*d*) *Number of Men Involved.*—About 2,500 workingmen were involved in this strike.

(*e*) *Results of the Strike.*—The men made several attempts to meet the employers, but a meeting was not granted. Workmen began to crowd in from Seattle and other American cities, and at

the end of seven weeks the strike was formally ended by the Strike Committee of all the unions. Each union made its own terms with the employers. Some obtained a few concessions, but the majority went back to work on the former or even less satisfactory terms.

(*f*) *Benefits from the Strike.*—While the strike was a splendid display of organized labor strength, it completely failed to secure the demands made. There were only a few minor concessions to a few workmen.

(*g*) *Delegates from Ministerial Association.*—Some three years ago the Ministerial Association asked permission to send a fraternal delegate to the meetings of the Trades and Labor Council. The Council voted that they might have representation on the same terms as a union—by paying the tax of ten cents per quarter per member. The offer was not accepted.

VI. COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.

1. *Bar-rooms; Number in the City.*

(*a*) Seventy-two licensed hotels in operation, 16 liquor stores, 4 hotels under construction and license promised. There are several club licenses in the city, but these are all granted by the Province, and the Provincial authorities here say they do not know the number.

(*b*) *The Liquor Law.*—By-law No. 3C of the Licensing Board of the City of Vancouver, together with the regulations, rules and ordinances which have been passed by the Board since the by-law was passed, December 2nd, 1910.

(*c*) *The License Fee.*

$1,000 a year for hotel licenses.
$800 a year for retail liquor-store license.
$500 a year for wholesale license.

This year (1913) there has come into force a regulation of the Provincial Government which permits a liquor seller to sell inside the city limits on payment of a provincial license of $350. Thus, Vancouver liquor dealers may now sell in the municipality of South Vancouver, for instance; before January 1, 1913, this was illegal.

(*d*) *Terms Upon Which Licenses are Granted.*—Licenses are granted to be in force from the date of issue until the 30th of June following, unless in the meantime cancelled by the Licensing Board. The applicant for a license must give full particulars about the premises to be occupied and his application must be accompanied by a report from the License Inspector stating if the applicant has held a license before and how his hotel was conducted, if there are any convictions against the applicant, if he has complied with the fire regulations, etc. All licensed hotels shall contain 100 bedrooms for guests, and each room must have 800 cubic feet of space and a wall window to open at least two feet square for fresh air. There must be a window in each place where liquors are sold which, during prohibited hours, will give a full view of the place, and over every exit or entrance there must be a white light of at least thirty-two candle power, which is to be kept lighted all night.

(*e*) *Revoking of Licenses.*—The Commissioners have power to revoke licenses at any time, but in practice such action only follows wilful violation of the liquor by-law.

(*f*) *Distance from School or Church.*—Bar-rooms must not be situated within 300 feet of any church, school, educational institution or hospital.

(*g*) *Sale of Liquor to Minors.*—No licensee shall sell or allow or permit the sale of any liquor or the consumption of any liquor by any person under the age of eighteen years in any bar or room or place where liquors are sold (clause 43).

(*h*) *Sunday and Night Closing.*—Bars must close at 11.00 p.m., Saturday at 10.00 p.m. Bars must be closed on Sundays, but hotel cafes may sell liquor every day for use with meals until midnight. If liquor has been served with a meal shortly before midnight the purchasers are allowed to remain at the table till 1.00 a.m.

(*i*) *Observance of This Law.*—The law is generally observed, although there is considerable evasion of it by the hotel cafes.

(*j*) *Temperance Propaganda.*—The Good Government League protests against any new licenses and against some of the objectionable old licenses. They circulated petitions of protest and asked ministers to ask for support from pulpits.

(*k*) *Bar-maids.*—There are no bar-maids. They are illegal, but a wife or daughter of a licensee is allowed to sell to a customer. (Clause 49.)

(*l*) *Free Lunches.*—None of the bar-rooms serve free lunches, although it is not against the law to do so. A large percentage of the bars have lunch counters where lunches may be bought.

(*m*) *Tables for Games.*—Few, if any, of the bar-rooms have tables for games.

(*n*) *Games.*—Pool and billiards are the only games used.

(*o*) *Bowling Alleys.*—Only one hotel has a bowling alley, but nearly all have pool tables.

(*p*) *Hotels in Operation.*—There are seventy-two hotels in operation at present, and four in course of construction.

(*q*) *Club-rooms in connection.*—The law prohibits club-rooms in connection with bar-rooms.

(*r*) *Influence of Bar-rooms on Political Life.*—Lawyers who have hotel-keepers among their clients insist that in connection with the issue and transfer of licenses there has been bribery, not necessarily of the License Commissioners, but of others who had higher powers and could influence them. One man, who last year met delay in having a license transferred to him, was informed by a friend of one of the city's officials that $500 well placed would expedite matters. The money was not forthcoming, and the license was not transferred. The granting of licenses to the bosses of the immigrant peoples is an effective way of winning the foreign vote. It seems remarkable that of the eighty-eight hotels and liquor store licenses now in the city nine are held by Italians, of whom there are about 3,000. Thus a nationality which comprises one thirty-seventh of the population has about one-tenth of the licenses. The man who sways the Greek vote held a license for a most disreputable cafe for a long time in spite of strenuous public protest.

(*s*) *Liquor Sellers as Office Holders.*—It is against the by-law of the city for liquor sellers to hold office, although the Provincial authorities allow this in unorganized districts.

(*t*) *Nationalities of Liquor Sellers.*—Seven Italians have hotel licenses. A firm of two Italians has a shop license. Two Germans have hotel licenses. One Swede has a hotel license. Two Japanese have wholesale licenses. Two Jews have hotel licenses. Four French-Canadians have hotel licenses. The remainder are Anglo-Saxons.

(*u*) *Church of Liquor Sellers.*—The Italians are Roman Catholics, and the majority of the others who profess any church connection are Catholics.

(*v*) *Patronized by Their Own Nationalities.*—The Italians sell largely to Italians. They import Italian wines, etc. The Japanese also import Japanese liquors for their people.

(*w*) *Liquor Sellers as Bankers.*—License Inspector Read knows six hotel-keepers who act as bankers for some of their customers.

(*x*) *Liquor Sellers as "Good Neighbors."*—They are "pretty good." Cases are common of their paying a man's fare to a new job, giving meals and lodging.

(*y*) *Liquor Sellers as Owners of Meeting Places.*—This is not an evil in the city. The trade unions have the Labor Temple in which to meet.

(*z*) *Substitutes for the Bar-room.*—The immigrant population have to spend their evenings either in the lodging house, the cheap theatre, the mission, the poolroom or the bar-room.

There have been two applications for licenses from Hindus, but they were refused.

There are no licensed restaurants. Four such licenses may be granted under the by-law and there were two, but last year (1912) these licenses were cancelled, and there are none now in operation.

There are thirteen wholesale houses supplying the trade and one licensed brewery.

Within the last few months all the breweries of the province have been amalgamated into the British Columbia Breweries by a British syndicate.

The general policy of the Board of License Commissioners has been to leave the police to guard against "blind pigs," while they themselves have sought to enforce the law on the licensed premises. The City Council last year (1912) granted the Board $3,000 to be used in the investigation of complaints. When it was found that there were infringements of the law reprimands or suspensions of licenses followed. As a result of this policy in 1912 the Astor Hotel was closed for a week, the Horse Shoe Hotel for six days, the Windsor Hotel for three days, the Travellers Hotel for two days, and, say, six others received reprimands for slight violations of the law, and this without bringing the cases into the police court. The Chief of Police states that the license business has never been in better shape than at present.

The Board of Commissioners licenses all bar-tenders. Monthly reports are received from the hotel-keepers, and if there are complaints of misconduct on the part of bar-tenders an investigation is made. If the findings warrant it the license is suspended, perhaps permanently, and a circular letter giving notice of the fact is sent to the trade. A fine of at least $50 is meted out to liquor sellers who employ unlicensed bar-tenders. There are at present 460 licensed bar-tenders in the city, of whom perhaps two-thirds are actually working. Like the liquor license the bar-tenders' license has to be annually renewed.

The city by-law permits twenty-five hotels for a population of 100,000, and one more for every additional 10,000. There may be twenty shop licenses for a population of 100,000, with an additional license for every new 10,000 people. The present Board of Commissioners is not in favor of granting shop licenses and the present number of such licenses—sixteen—is considerably under the number the law would permit. There are at present eleven applications on file for shop licenses.

As the need arises the Board passes new regulations to supplement the by-law as, for example, the "Licensing Regulations re Cafés," a copy of which is attached to this report.

The general public opinion seems to hold that the present Board is performing its duties well under the system.

3. *Crimes and Arrests.*

(*a*) *Arrests in 1911.*—In 1911 there were 8,372 adults apprehended and summonsed, while the Juvenile Court had 197 cases—a total of 8,569.

(*b*) *Crimes for Which Committed.*—The adults were brought into court on 126 different charges. There were 2,726 cases of drunkenness, 994 were accused of being drunk and disorderly, 983 with vagrancy, 491 with breach of the city by-laws, 33 as gaming-house keepers, 389 with playing in gaming houses and 209 as onlookers in gaming houses. There were 386 charges of theft, 324 of breach of the Motor Vehicle Act, 86 of aggravated assault, 205 of common assault and 9 of indecent assault. Forty-nine bawdy-house keepers and 83 bawdy-house inmates were brought into court.

(*c*) *Age and Sex of Offenders.*—The total number of adult arrests was 6,631. Of this number 6,329 were males and 302 were females. Of the 197 cases at the Juvenile Court 17 were girls. In addition to the above cases of the Juvenile Court the probation officers during 1911 dealt with 63 cases of a less serious nature and which are not included in the regular records of the court. Of these 63 cases five were girls.

(*d*) *Number of Police Stations.*—Three police stations in city.

(*e*) *Organization of Police Department.*—There are 30 officers, 232 men and two women on the police roll.

(*f*) *Judges Appointed or Elected.*—Judges are appointed.

(*g*) *Term.*—They serve for life or good conduct.

(*h*) *Qualifications of Judges.*—They must have served with distinction and honorably in the legal profession.

(*i*) *Jurisdiction of the Police Court.*—The Police Court has jurisdiction over cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct, non-support and vagrancy.

(*j*) *Options of Magistrate.*—For drunkenness he has little option other than the imposing of a fine or imprisonment. Penalties are given according as information is laid under the by-law, the Provincial Liquor Act or the vagrancy clause of the Criminal Code.

(*k*) *Adult Probation.*—The Dominion probation officer releases on parole those recommended.

(*l*) *Use of the Summons.*—In 1911 there were 663 arrests and 1,741 summonses (adults).

(*m*) *Detention of Prisoners.*—Prisoners are not detained at the police station more than 24 hours before being brought to court.

(*n*) *Separation of Sexes.*—There is proper separation of the sexes in the police station, but little care is taken to separate new from hardened offenders since they are usually brought to trial immediately and sentenced or dismissed.

(*o*) *Correctional Institutions.*—There is a Provincial Industrial School for Boys at Point Grey and a Juvenile Detention Home in Fairview.

(*p*) *How Their Heads are Appointed.*—The head of the Industrial School is appointed by the Provincial Government. The superintendent of the Detention Home is appointed by the City Council.

(*q*) *Their Term.*—They serve indefinitely.

(*r*) *Experience.*—Mr. Donaldson has no previous experience, but he is the right man, says Chief of Police Mulhern. Mr. Collier of the Detention Home is well qualified for the position.

(*s*) *Medical Attention to Prisoners.*—A prison doctor is always available.

(*t*) *Work Provision.*—Very little work is provided. This is true of the provincial jail at New Westminster. The whole prison system of the province is inadequate and unscientific. The work of the Juvenile Detention Home is the best in the city.

(*u*) *Visiting of Prisoners Before Discharge.*—The evangelist at Central Mission visits the Police Court every morning to help the men discharged in any way possible.

(*v*) *Efforts to Help Those Discharged.*—Apart from the regular work of the probation officer and some irregular work of Central Mission and the Salvation Army, little is done.

(*w*) *Laws Regarding Non-supporting or Deserting Husbands.*

(1) The Vagrancy Act, Sec. 238, Subsec. B of the Criminal Code of Canada.

(2) An Act of the Province of British Columbia. The "Deserted Wives Maintenance Act."

The former is preferred by the police, since it usually means speedy conviction and imprisonment, but the latter, which is much less frequently used, aims to keep the husband at work and to provide for the support of the wife from his wages.

[Since this was written an amendment to the Criminal Code of the Dominion has been enacted making husbands and fathers who desert and neglect to provide the necessaries of life for their wives or children under sixteen years of age criminally liable. The penalties are one year in prison or a fine of $500, or both.—Ed.]

4. *Housing.*

(*a*) *Housing Regulations.*—The housing regulations are embodied in the building by-laws of the city.

(*b*) (1) *Light and Ventilation.*—Every room must have at least 10 per cent. of its area in window space—windows to open into the external air or into a room having one or more windows opening into the external air, with an area at least one-tenth as great as the combined area of the two rooms.

(2) *Spaces to be Left Vacant.*—Every dwelling shall be erected so as to preserve 10 per cent. of the lot free from construction from ground to sky, but in no event shall the said area be less than 300 square feet. Corner lot may be excluded from the above restrictions. Buildings on business streets may cover the entire area of a lot for such of the storeys beginning with the lower as are used for store or salesroom purposes only.

(3) *Provisions of Running Water.*—The housing by-law makes no requirements concerning running water.

(4) *Sewer Connection.*—The Health Department insists that wherever practicable all closets shall have sewer connection. In different parts of the outskirts of the city this has not been possible and most unsanitary septic tanks have been used.

(5) *Overcrowding.*—There are no measures to prevent overcrowding except the regulations as to air and window space. There must be 400 cubic feet for each person.

(6) *Use of Basements for Living Purposes.*—No suite of apartments, except the janitor's quarters, shall be installed in the cellar. Notwithstanding this regulation many families house their Chinese help in the basement, and families often live in apartment house basements. There are two families in the basement of the Manhattan on Robson Street.

(7) *Janitor.*—A janitor is required only in apartment and rooming houses.

(8) *Fire Escapes.*—Fire escapes are required on all buildings more than three storeys high, except those considered fireproof under the by-law.

Height in storeys.	Maximum number of sq. ft. per floor for one escape.	Provide one more escape for each additional
3 and 4	25,000	15,000 square feet
7 " 6	20,000	12,000 " "
7 " 8	15,000	10,000 " "
9 " 10	12,000	7,000 " "
11 " 12	10,000	5,000 " "
13 " 14	7,000	5,000 " "
15 " 16	5,000	5,000 " "
5 " 3	10,000	3,000 " "

Every building which is to be occupied by one or more families above the second floor or when provision is made to employ ten or more persons above the second floor, and any hospital, asylum, schoolhouse, place of instruction or assemblage more than two storeys high which are not fireproof buildings, and every office building, and any other building of any class occupied as above prescribed, having but one stairway and being three storeys or more in height shall be provided with one or more metal fire escapes.

(*c*) *Application of Provisions.*—The provisions apply to both new and tenement houses. Old houses when remodelled must meet the requirements.

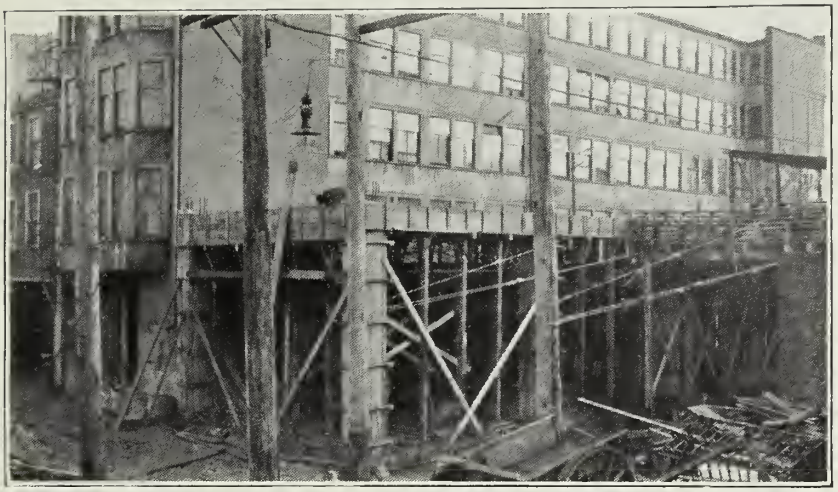
(*d*) *Enforcement of Housing Ordinances.*—The housing ordinances are enforced by the Board of Health through the Building, Plumbing and Lodging House Inspectors.

(*e*) *Number of Inspectors.*—There are eight inspectors of lodging houses, four plumbing inspectors and five inspectors of new buildings.

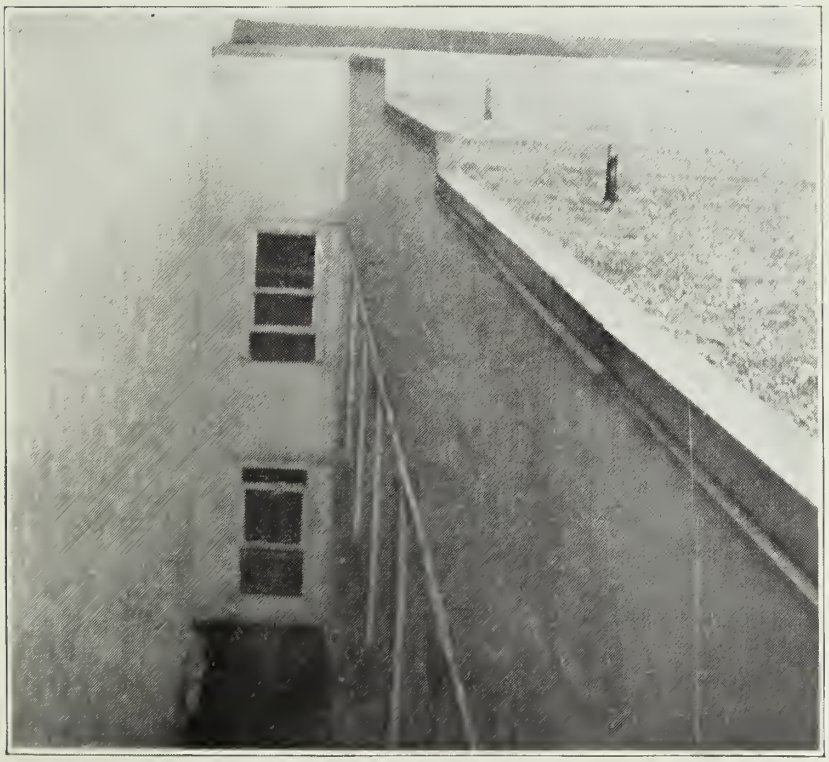
(*f*) *Method of Inspection.*—Building is inspected when erection is completed and at the first renting. It is also inspected at regular intervals afterwards and whenever complaints are registered.

(*g*) *Power to Vacate Houses.*—When a house is found which does not meet the legal requirements, a certain time is given, and if the improvements have not been made it is declared unfit by the Board of Health and the occupants must vacate it.

Vancouver has begun to repeat the housing evils of the eastern cities. The present law allows builders to erect an apartment house covering 90 per cent. of the lot. As a result the dumb-bell type of building is being erected. Under the present law there is nothing to prevent the erection of another building of the same type beside this one so that an inside wall is formed at the bottom of which there is neither light nor pure air, especially if the buildings are several storeys high. In case the second building is a warehouse the results are still worse for the dwellers in the tenement. A warehouse, according to law, may cover the entire lot. If this is alongside a dumb-bell tene-



A lodging house, the court of which is becoming a well through the erection of a building on the adjoining lot.



The light well of a Vancouver lodging house. It is 5 ft. 6 in. wide.

ment the well formed gives just half the air space. Here often are present those very evils which have made the slums of New York and other cities and have filled them with tuberculosis and vice.

It will be seen at once that the present law is defective. The writer knows one rooming house in Vancouver where sixteen toilets ventilate into the air-shaft from which several bedrooms receive their supply of air, and there are no intakes from the outer air at the bottom of this shaft.

Perhaps the greatest barrier to reform at present is the definition given in the by-law of the word "lodging-house." Following are particulars of a few "lodging-houses" that were examined:

(1) Rooming house, 259 Powell Street. Built, 1912. Brick. Frontage, 25 ft. Court on east side. Width, 4 ft.; length, 12 ft. Court lights and ventilates 24 bedrooms, 9 water closets and 6 baths. Liable to be built up to.

(2) Rooming house, 1500 Block Powell (south side). Built, 1912. Composite. Frontage, 34 ft. 4 in. Two courts on each side. Width, 4 ft.; length, 153 ft. Courts light and ventilate 88 bedrooms, 14 water closets and 16 bathrooms. Liable to be built up to on both sides.

(3) Apartments. South-east corner Hastings and Jackson Avenue. Built, 1913. Composite. Frontage, 50 ft. Two courts. Length, 6 ft. 4 in.; width, 15 ft. 8 in. Courts light and ventilate 25 rooms, 15 water closets and 15 bathrooms. Liable to be built up to.

(4) Rooming house, 222 Keefer Street. Built, 1912. Brick. Frontage, 25 ft. Two courts. Width, 3 ft. 6 in.; length, 19 ft. 3 in. Courts light and ventilate 15 bedrooms, 9 water closets, 3 bathrooms and 2 slop sinks. Liable to be built up to.

(5) Hampton Rooms, 122 Powell Street. Built, 1912. Brick. Two courts, 5 ft. 6 in., from one of which 18 bedrooms and 12 water closets are lighted and ventilated. One side fully built up to and dark. Other side liable to be built up to.

(6) 420 Hastings Street East. Built, 1908. Frame. Three light courts; depth, 2 ft. 8 in., 3 ft.; 8 ft. 6 in. on west side, lighting and ventilating 12 rooms, 3 water closets and 3 bathrooms. Courts on each side partly built up to. West side liable to be built up to.

(7) 64 Hastings East. Built, 1906. Brick. Forty-four rooms, of which 20 have practically no light or ventilation.

(8) 51 Hastings Street West. Built, 1909. Brick. Forty-eight rooms, of which 36 have practically no light or ventilation. Water closets ventilate into bedroom shaft.

"The term 'lodging house' shall be held and construed to mean and include a building in which persons are accommodated with sleeping apartments and includes hotels and apartment houses *where cooking is not done in the several apartments.*"

It is this last clause which works all the mischief. An offender has only to do some cooking in his apartment and the law cannot punish him. Even the Chinamen have become aware of this, and now greet the inspector with "me cookee here."

Over a year ago the City Council appointed a commission to draw up a new law, but it has not yet appeared. Meanwhile apartment house building goes on apace.

5. *Health.*

(*a*) *Death Rate Since* 1907.—The death rate for the last ten years cannot be given with accuracy. Since 1907 the death rate per 1,000 population has been as follows: 1907, 13.059; 1908, 9.816; 1909, 11.047; 1910, 11.280; 1911, 11.887; 1912, 10.715.

Causes of Death	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
I. Epidemic diseases	35	29	28	39	71	62	264
II. General diseases	133	146	146	193	230	258	1,106
III. Diseases of Nervous System	61	66	56	68	81	83	415
IV. Diseases of Circulatory System	87	72	71	97	137	168	632
V. Diseases of the Respiratory System	88	50	94	86	155	156	629
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System	50	42	41	60	45	67	305
VII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	24	40	39	50	52	61	266
VIII. Puerperal State	6	6	10	7	7	11	47
IX. Early Infancy	116	78	143	169	109	180	885
X. Diseases of the bones	2	1	2	5	4	0	14
XI. Diseases of the skin	2	2	4	5	6	5	24
XII. Old age	15	13	21	17	14	4	84
XIII. Affections by external causes	54	50	74	75	149	133	535
XIV. Ill-defined diseases	6	5	7	20	12	4	54
	679	600	736	891	1,162	1,192	5,260

(*b*) *Infant Mortality.*—Vancouver does not know its birthrate and it is impossible to learn from the records as now kept how many in every 1,000 born during the past ten years died before they were one year of age. The vital statistics do not go back to that date with accuracy and there is a further insurmountable difficulty. The registration of births, deaths and marriages is in the hands of the Province, and in the statistics for Vancouver it includes those for the City and County of Vancouver, North Vancouver, Steveston, Eburne, Kerrisdale, Central Park, Lund, Sechelt, Municipalities of South Vancouver, North Vancouver and Point Grey. (See twenty-ninth annual report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of B.C., pp. H. 10.) How is Vancouver City to know its birthrate?

The City's Medical Health Officer comments on this situation in his last report. "This, to my mind, is far from being fair or satisfactory to the City of Vancouver and therefore calls for adjustment. . . . Our birthrate is unknown. What would you think of a business which has no records of its receipts, of its income? We cannot control the infant mortality in the city until we know how many babies are born and where they are born. That data is absolutely lacking."

We give here the number of deaths of children under one year for the years 1907-1912.

Years	Number of Deaths
1907	148
1908	108
1909	171
1910	208
1911	270
1912	228
Total	1,133

Causes of deaths of children under one year, in 1912, were (stillborn not included):—

No. of Deaths	Percentage	Classification
87	38.2	Prematurely, Congenital Debility.
64	28.1	Acute Gastro-intestinal.
35	15.3	Acute Respiratory diseases.
13	5.7	Convulsions.
13	5.7	Acute infectious diseases.
16	7.0	All other diseases.
228	100	

(*c*) *Deaths of Children under Nine Years of Age.*—We had intended here to give the number of deaths of children under five years of age per 1,000 during the last ten years, but the classification made by the Health Department is for the years 1907-12 and is for children under nine years. Moreover, only the total numbers of deaths may be given here, since the rate cannot be learned because of the lax registration methods of the Province.

Years.	Deaths of Children Under 9 Years
1907	228
1908	152
1909	241
1910	293
1911	367
1912	359

The causes of the deaths of children under nine years in 1912 were as follows:

Cause	Number of Deaths
I. Epidemic diseases	35
II. General diseases	33
III. Diseases of the Nervous System	14
IV. Diseases of Circulatory System	10
V. Diseases of Respiratory System	54
VI. Diseases of Digestive System	10
VII. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2
VIII. The Puerperal State	0
IX. Early Infancy	180
X. Diseases of the Bones	0
XI. Diseases of the Skin	2
XII. Affections by External causes	19
	359

(*d*) *Tuberculosis and Intestinal Diseases of Children.*—The number of deaths per 1,000 population from tuberculosis and intestinal diseases of children are as follows:—

Year.	Tuberculosis. Total No. of Deaths.	Tuberculosis. No. of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Intestinal Diseases of Children. Total No. of Deaths.	Intestinal Diseases of Children. No. of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
1907	74	1.4	38	.13
1908	85	1.4	13	.21
1909	83	1.2	69	1.03
1910	92	1.1	91	1.15
1911	122	1.2	76	.76
1912	125	1.1	64	.57
	581		351	

Tuberculosis.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Tuberculosis, Abdominal	74	85	61	68	85	88
Tuberculosis, all other forms			10	12	16	21
Tuberculosis of Lungs			10	10	13	12
Tuberculosis, Meningitis			2	2	8	4
Total, all forms	74	85	83	92	122	125=581

(*e*) *Causes of Diseases from Which Most Have Died.*—It will seem from the table under (*a*) above, General Diseases and Infantile Diseases rank first and second respectively as causes of death. In the six years 1,106 deaths were due to the former cause and 885 to the latter out of a total of 5,260 deaths. On examination of the list headed "General Diseases" (see Report of M. H. D., 1912), Tuberculosis (all forms) proves the greatest factor, being the cause of 581 deaths in the six years. Under "Diseases of Early Infancy" we find that Prematurity and Congenital Debility are responsible for 424 deaths and Gastro-Intestinal diseases for 351.

Examining the tables to learn the most destructive single diseases, rather than considering them in classes, we find Tuberculosis still in the lead with its 581 deaths, Pneumonia (Bronchial and Lobar) has 503. Deaths to the number of 482 were due to diseases of the heart, and besides the diseases of infancy given above cancer is among the important factors, being responsible for 258 deaths in the six-year period.

For the adult population, then, tuberculosis has been the greatest cause of death. This disease thrives in dark and unventilated rooms. Ward No. 3 has fewer people than any other ward in the old city, 12,367 according to the latest report of the Assessment Commission. It has the cheap lodging-house section, the Japanese area and the segregated district. In it are the majority of the dark rooms and the greatest over-crowding. Take, for example, No. 51 Hastings Street, West, built of brick in November, 1909. It has forty-eight rooms, thirty-six of which have practically no light or ventilation and the lavatories ventilate into the bedroom shaft.

At 122 Powell Street is a brick lodging-house built in September, 1912. On each side of the building is a lot line court, five feet six inches wide, from one of which eighteen bedrooms and twelve lavatories are lighted and ventilated. One side is fully built up to and the other side is liable to suffer the same fate. View this building from the lane or, better still, climb the fire escape to the roof and look down into the light well. You will also have a good view of several other dumb-bell lodging-houses in the immediate neighborhood. Is it, then, to be wondered at that this ward of fewest people claims eighteen of the sixty-six cases of tuberculosis reported in the eight wards of the city in 1912—27.2 per cent. Ward 4, with a population of 24,424, had nineteen cases and there, too, there is much over-crowding. The following table serves to show the tuberculosis breeding-places of the city:

Wards.	Population.	No. of Cases of Tuberculosis reported, 1912.	No. of Cases per 1,000 of Population.
Ward 1	20,379	4	.19
" 2	14,676	8	.54
" 3	12,367	18	1.45
" 4	24,424	19	.77
" 5	17,040	4	.23
" 6	16,528	10	.60
" 7	2,573	2	.77
" 8	3,253	1	.30
	111,240	66	

In addition to the above there were nineteen outside cases and forty deaths from unreported cases. The question arises: How many cases were unreported which recovered or removed from the city and of which we have no trace?

Of the 885 deaths due to infantile diseases in the six-year period 351, or 39.6 per cent., were due to gastro-intestinal diseases, which in large measure are the result of improper nourishment, bad milk, etc. A greater number, 424, or 47.9 per cent., were due to congenital debility and mal-

formations, but the records as now kept do not enable us to learn in what proportion of these cases mothers over-worked or received insufficient care during the pregnancy period.

(*f*) *Attempts to Eliminate These Causes.*—There has been little or no attempt to eliminate these causes. The Health Department has protested continually, but under the present legislation they are powerless to work much change. The present building law fosters over-crowding, dark rooms and poor ventilation, and the "Cooking Clause" in the lodging-house by-law renders inspection entirely inadequate. The City Fathers apparently feel there are other matters more important than the city's health. The report of the Milk Commission ought to beget some definite measures for the improvement of the milk supply which will surely result in a diminution of the infant death rate. If there were added to the Health Department a corps of visiting nurses who, for a nominal fee or without charge, would attend mothers during pregnancy and instruct them in the care and proper feeding of infants, there would be still further reduction in the infant mortality rate. The Victorian Order of Nurses is the only order or organization which is now attempting to meet this need.

(*g*) *Anti-Spitting Ordinance.*—There is a Provincial anti-spitting ordinance, but there has been no attempt to enforce it.

(*h*) *Compulsory Notification of Diseases to M. H. O.*—Physicians are required to immediately report in writing to the Health Officer all cases of infectious and contagious diseases. The following diseases, amongst others: Diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, measles, mumps, typhoid fever, chicken-pox, smallpox, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and contagious skin diseases, etc.

(*i*) *Reporting of Tuberculosis and Fumigation.*—Whenever any physician knows or suspects that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with or has died of tuberculosis, he shall immediately notify the Medical Health Officer and give an account of the condition of the patient and state what precautions are being taken to prevent infection. Whenever cases are reported the Health Department is careful to fumigate the premises on the removal of the patient.

(*j*) *Cases Reported and Deaths from Tuberculosis.*—There were 125 deaths from tuberculosis in 1912, but only eighty-five cases were reported. Thus there were forty deaths from this disease of which the Health Department had no previous notification.

(*k*) *Recommendations for the Better Prevention of Tuberculosis in the City of Vancouver.*—By Miss Gillis, Visiting Nurse of the Anti-Tuberculosis Auxiliary:

(1) To strictly enforce the law relating to expectoration in public conveyances, places and streets. Placards of warning to this effect printed in English, Italian, Chinese and Japanese to be displayed on prominent positions in all public vehicles, buildings and places.

(2) To establish a Tuberculosis Clinic apart from Free Dispensary, which should be opened at fixed hours every day, having one physician in charge of treatment and records.

(3) A municipal hospital in Vancouver for advanced cases of tuberculosis. This is a crying need to-day. Advanced cases of tuberculosis are found in rooming houses, tenements and cabins. Accommodations at Sanitarium and General Hospital most inadequate. The cases are not only a menace to those they are living amongst, but to the public generally.

(4) The institution of compulsory teaching in Public Schools of the means of prevention of tuberculosis (by exhibits).

(5) That the by-law relating to notifiable diseases be strictly enforced, more especially as regards tuberculosis.

(6) The education of the community as to preventive measures, or, in other words,, an educational centre from which a continuous campaign can be conducted; for instance, material should be furnished to the press at frequent intervals which should appear at least weekly until community is arrayed against the disease.

(7) That it be understood—return cases either from hospital or sanitarium be followed up by the visiting nurse.

(8) A systematic course of instructions to be given by the visiting nurse in each new case.

(9) Comprehensive literature to be left with each new case, or family.

(10) That continuous ventilation should be enforced in Public Schools, conveyances, churches and all public buildings.

(*l*) *Birth Rate in 1912.*—Because of the system of registration of births explained above, it is impossible to tell the city's birth rate.

(*m*) *Reporting of Births.*—The Provincial Government has charge of the registration of births, and its registrars have to collect returns from such widely extended districts that accuracy is impossible. In the last report of the Registrar to the Provincial Secretary he writes: "Deputy Registrars represent districts too far separated to be expected to obtain either full or correct returns in the matter of birth and death statistics. The Deputy Registrar at Kamloops represents the Districts of Clinton, Lillooet and Cariboo, in addition to ninety-three other small towns and villages. It is practically impossible for him to properly check over such a large territory; all he can do is to receive and report such returns as happen to be sent to him."

(*n*) *Midwives Licensed.*—Midwives are not licensed to practice and there are few of them as yet, but with the growth of the immigrant population only will more and more be called upon.

(*o*) *Source of the Water Supply.*—The city draws its supply of water from two mountain streams, the Capilano River and Seymour Creek, the intake of the Capilano being 485 feet above the sea level and the Seymour a little less. The water system is owned by the city. It was purchased in 1891 from a private concern for a sum slightly over $400,000, and some $3,000,000 has been expended in the extension and maintenance of the system since.

(*p*) *Condition of the Water.*—The water supply is noted for its purity and freedom from bacteria. The Medical Health Officer considers it the greatest factor in maintaining the public health.

(*q*) *Removal of Garbage.*—The removal of garbage is conducted by the city through the Scavenging and Street Cleaning Department, which is under the control of the Board of Works. Household refuse is collected once a week free of charge. Trade and other refuse is removed on payment of certain charges. In his report the Medical Health Officer writes: "If we are to keep pace with the requirements of this growing city, the scope of the Scavenging Department must be greatly increased and the garbage from the whole of the city must be collected. I should like to see this done free of charge, for as long as there is any charge made for the collection of refuse and rubbish of any kind, so long will our vacant lots remain dirty and unsightly."

It may be added that the Cambie Street Dump is a loathsome plague spot. Decayed fruit, manure and other refuse are emptied into False Creek at this point. The horses owned by the municipality are stabled in the immediate vicinity on land thus reclaimed. Nineteen of the horses died in a few months last year. A prominent veterinary states that they could not be healthy in such a place.

(*r*) *Laws Regulating the Milk Supply.*—There is no milk by-law or other regulation in the city under which the health officials may act. The Dominion authorities have been requested to appoint the City Analyst a Federal officer, that he may take action under the Food Adulteration Act, but as yet this has not been accomplished. A Milk Commission appointed by the Provincial authorities has just submitted its report after a six months' study of this question. The report should have the careful perusal of every citizen.

Health By-law No. 949 stipulates that food exposed for sale, or in conveyances, must be kept in sanitary conditions and is to be protected by coverings or electric fans from dust, dirt, flies, etc. It must be placed at least eighteen inches above the level of the floor or sidewalk, it must be fresh, and the material covering it must be clean.

(*s*) *Control of Street Cleaning.*—Street cleaning is in the hands of the municipality.

(*t*) *Condition of Streets.*—The main business and residential streets are kept clean, but many of the lanes, especially those in the congested foreign quarters, have much rubbish lying about.

(*u*) *Dry Sweeping.*—Dry sweeping is allowed, and at night a rotary dry sweeper is used.

(*v*) *Health Education.*—The Board of Health does not carry on campaigns on health education.

(*w*) *Health Education by Other Organizations.*—The Victorian Order of Nurses has five nurses who visit in the city. Much of their work is educational, since they point out the safeguards against disease and instruct mothers in the care of babies. Miss McLeod, who is on the staff of the General Hospital, investigates the home conditions of poor patients and instructs those in charge as to the proper care of the patient when brought back to the home. Miss Gillies, of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and a member of the City Health Department, in her visiting considers the educational side of her work the most important. But these forces are quite alone in this work, for there is no widespread anti-tuberculosis or general health campaign.

(*x*) *Pure Milk Depots.*—There are no pure milk depots. The Royal Commission in its report on the milk question states: "In view of the complaints by milk dealers as to the condition in which milk arrives in the cities, it is considered by your commissioners to be highly desirable that all milk coming into a city should be delivered at a central depot or depots and should then be inspected by the city authorities before being released to the retailers for distribution, and the same should there and then be certified as being fit for human consumption as fresh milk, and if not found so fit should be destroyed."

6. *Political Life.*

(*a*) *Voting Strength of the City.*—The total number of votes cast at the last municipal elections was about thirty-five thousand, but as a man has only to be a tenant or an owner to have the municipal franchise, there were a great many duplicates through the same owners or tenants voting in different wards. The City Clerk estimates the number of voters at thirty thousand.

(*b*) *Political Activity of Church Brotherhoods.*—The aspirations for other government on the part of local churchmen have crystallized to some degree the activity of the Good Government League and of the Adult Bible Class Federation, but these cannot be said to be a complete expression of the desire on the part of church people for a better Vancouver. They have opposed the toleration of a segregated district in this connection and have insisted upon enforcement of the Criminal Code. They have opposed an increase in the number of liquor licenses and have circulated petitions and solicited the support of pulpit and pew in their campaigns. They have also agitated against the sale of tobaccos and confectionery on Sunday. With all these movements the local ministerial association has been more or less closely allied.

(*c*) *Success of Church Brotherhoods.*—While the Good Government League has succeeded in having a large percentage of its candidates elected, the success has been more or less apparent than real. Candidates after election have frequently remained inactive or been openly in favor of the *status quo*. The present attitude of the Provincial Government in the matter of a segregated district amounts to an open defiance of the forces organized to promote a clean Vancouver. The city is largely ruled from Victoria; especially is this true in the department which has most to do with improving the city's moral status—the license and police departments. Of the five license commissioners, two are elected by popular vote, two are appointed by the Provincial Government, and the Mayor is also on the Board. The police commissioners: the Mayor and two appointees of the Provincial Government. It will be seen from this what a power the Provincial Government has in these matters, and thus far it has stood for a wide open town. It has generally managed to have its candidate for the municipality elected, and thus the Good Government forces have been without the support and influence of the city's chief executive officer, whose powers are so great in these matters. The candidature of the present Mayor was endorsed by the Good Government League, but it is understood that he was the candidate of those in authority at Victoria, and it remains to be seen what moral progress the city will make under

his regime. Men who have carefully watched the evolution of the city's grave moral problem are not at all sanguine in their hopes for 1913.

(*d*) *Christian Citizenship.*—Christian citizenship is an important plank in the platform of the majority of men's societies in the churches, but it needs still greater emphasis in a time like the present when the forces for evil dominate. The attitude of the Provincial Government proves that they consider the protests from the Good Government Leagues are the voice of a small minority. Such a large proportion of the city's population consists of immigrants who have settled here too recently to have an adequate knowledge of the city's needs and who are, besides, too busy in the work of establishing themselves and in real estate speculation, that few are left who can intelligently perform their civil duties. A Government entrenched in the midst of such conditions has almost a free hand.

(*e*) *Graft.*—One of the trustees of South Vancouver is now on trial on a charge of graft in connection with the purchase of school sites. A commission is now investigating school matters in South Vancouver at a cost, it is said, of nearly $5,000 to the municipality. There is considerable demand for a commission to investigate the purchase of supplies for the schools of Vancouver. Just this month there has come up the first case in the city of blackmail by policemen.

VII. SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES.

(1) *Municipal Relief and Charities.*—Because of the unusual organization of the municipal relief work it has been found difficult to treat municipal relief and the associated charities as separate. Some few years ago the city appointed a City Relief Officer who took charge of all the funds set aside for relief work. Soon afterwards the different charity societies organized an "Associated Charities," and the City Relief Officer was appointed Secretary. The custom has ever since been that the city should make an annual grant to the Associated Charities, and this sum, together with the small amount received from the general public, has covered the entire public relief work, There has been a kind of amalgamated City Relief and Associated Charities, in which the city has furnished nearly all the funds, has paid the salary of the Secretary since he was also City Relief Officer and the so-called Associated Charities has been doing the work. In reality, then, the city has been giving the relief and the term "Associated Charities" is a misnomer. The Medical Health Officer has been a member of the committee in charge of the Associated Charities, and thus the city has had some direction of charity matters. As the Relief Department was under the Department of Health, further control came through the direction of the City Relief Officer (also the Secretary of the Associated Charities). The Old People's Home and the Creche were also under the direction of the Associated Charities, and for each of these institutions the city has made annual grants for maintenance.

It has been felt by the municipal authorities that the city was meeting the cost of most of the charity work and yet had very little direction of it. Accordingly, in January, 1913, the Council passed the following resolution, which amounts to a reorganization of the relief work:

"Whereas the electors have authorized the grant of large sums of money for the establishment and equipment of an Old People's Home and a Creche, and it is necessary that the administration of these funds should be left in the hands of the City Council, and as large and increasing sums of money are required from the city for charity and relief work;

"And whereas these matters have hitherto been referred to the jurisdiction of the organization known as the Associated Charities of Vancouver;

"And whereas sundry grants of money are requested from time to time by different charitable and benevolent organizations throughout the city;

"And whereas it is desirable that all these matters should be placed under control of one executive Board directly responsible to and under the direction of the City Council;

"Now be it resolved that the administration of the funds above mentioned, the conduct of the relief work and assistance, and the approval and supervision of the grants to the various charitable

organizations, be placed under the jurisdiction of a special committee to be known as the Associated Charities and Relief Committee of the City of Vancouver;

"And be it resolved that a new special committee of five Aldermen be appointed by the Mayor, who, together with the three members elected at the General Meeting of the Associated Charities and Relief Committee of Vancouver, shall form a committee to whom the administration of funds hereinbefore mentioned shall be committed."

Henceforth, then, Vancouver's public charities are to be directed by the "Associated Charities and Relief Committee" composed of five Aldermen appointed by the Mayor and three representatives from the "Associated Charities."

(*a*) *Outdoor Relief.*—All the relief given by the city has been administered through the "Associated Charities."

(*b*) *Annual Appropriation.*—In 1912 the city gave the Associated Charities an ordinary grant of $5,500 and a special grant of $5,083, a total of $10,583. Besides this the Associated Charities paid a number of men to work for the city, giving them meal and bed tickets to the amount of $3.00 for two days' work. On this account the city paid over to the Associated Charities $6,554.

(*c*) *How the Appropriation is Made.*—The Secretary of the Associated Charities submits his estimates of the amounts required for the year to the Medical Health Officer, who includes them in the estimates for his department. These are then considered by the Council, and usually the amount granted to the Charities is about half the sum requested.

(*d*) *Basis of the Estimates.*—In making his estimates the Secretary is guided by the amount required for the preceding year, leaving a margin on account of the growth of the city and to provide for increased demands in cases of unusually adverse weather conditions.

(*e*) *Appointment of Relief Officer.*—The Relief Officer is appointed by the Mayor and Medical Health Officer in conference.

(*f*) *Number of Cases.*—In 1912 aid was given to 2,319 cases.

(*g*) *Investigation of Cases.*—A form giving a fair amount of information is filled out for each applicant, and if the applicant has a home in Vancouver it is visited. This form might be improved to include the information referred to below.

(*h*) *Classification of Cases.*—Of the persons over twelve years of age who received aid 93.1 per cent. were males and 6.9 per cent. females.

(1) Sick Bread-Winners.—Records are not kept so as to tell what proportion of the families aided were those of sick bread-winners. There were 512 sickness calls in 1912.

(2) Unemployed.—Nor do the records tell how many of the families helped were those of men out of employment. There were 1,312 calls for employment in 1912.

(3) Able-bodied Drunken or Lazy Men.—The records do not afford the information as to how many of the families aided were those of able-bodied, drunken or lazy men.

(4) Deserted Wives with Children.—The records are not sufficiently comprehensive to show how many of the families aided were those of deserted wives with children. Twenty-five cases of wife desertion were dealt with last year.

(5) Widows with Children.—Nor do the records show how many of the families assisted were those of widows with children.

(6) Aged Couples.—Nor is it shown how many aged couples were helped, but it is estimated there were very few.

(7) Aged Single Men or Women.—Thirty-two men over seventy years of age received assistance in 1912.

(*i*) *Maximum Amount Given a Family.*—An effort is made to treat every case on its merits, and no maximum amount per month per family has been set. One family is at present receiving $6.00 per week.

(*j*) *Municipal Lodging-Houses.*—There is no municipal lodging-house with adequate work test for the homeless. At present the Associated Charities lodges deserving cases at the Central

Mission, Vancouver Mission and Salvation Army Home, or with cheap lodging-houses. In December, 1912, the Central Mission alone received almost one hundred on this account.

(*k*) *Police Stations as Lodging-Houses.*—The Police Stations are not used as lodging-houses; men applying to the police for aid are sent to the Associated Charities.

(*l*) *Shelter.*—There is neither a municipal nor private shelter.

(*m*) *Attempts to Get Work.*—There is no real attempt.

(*n*) *Regulation of Lodging-Houses.*—The regulations applying to lodging-houses are embodied in By-law No. 765 of the city.

(*o*) *Transportation without Investigation.*—Neither the city nor any private agency gives transportation without investigation.

(*p*) *Farm Colony for Vagrants.*—There is no farm colony where vagrants may be sent.

(*q*) *Farm Colony for Men Temporarily Out of Work.*—There is no farm colony or any other kind of an institution to which men temporarily out of work may be sent. After a snowstorm the city employs several hundred men, and many citizens wanting men 'phone the municipal relief officer. Besides this, little is done and hundreds are turned away unaided. A city wood yard would be a great help and would provide work for the men. Any immigrant who has not been in the country three years, who has been frequently asking aid is considered a public charge, is reported to the immigration authorities and deported.

2. *Private Relief.*

(*a*) *Private Relief Organizations.*—Most of the organizations cannot correctly be termed "private," since they have received support from the city. This is true of the Central Mission and the Salvation Army. The Vancouver Mission has not yet received any financial aid from the city.

(*b*) *Kind of People Helped.*—The greater share of the relief is given to homeless men, of whom there are a large number in the city during the slack winter months, but each of the agencies has also been giving some aid to destitute families.

(*c*) *Number of Families Relieved.*—In 1912 the Central Mission helped about 175 families.

The Vancouver Mission has thus far confined its relief work almost entirely to homeless men, about $300 a month being given this way in meal and bed tickets. A Ladies' Auxiliary is at present being organized, and the relief of needy families will be an important part of its programme. The Salvation Army figures indicating the number of families relieved in 1912 are not yet available. Less than twenty families have received aid this winter other than the relief given by the distribution of 150 baskets at Christmas.

(*d*) *Support of These Organizations.*—The Central Mission has been receiving $2,500 annually from the city, but when the new addition is completed it is expected that the building will be practically self-supporting.

The Vancouver Mission must have $5,000 annually above its revenue from beds and rooms. As yet it has received no city grant.

The Salvation Army was unprepared to state (although different officers were spoken with at different times) how much support it required from the public. In 1912 the city gave them $500 for all purposes, although the usual city grant has been $1,000 for relief and $1,000 for their Rescue Home.

(*e*) *Total Amount of Relief.*—Judging from the meagre information obtainable it would seem that the total amount of relief of all kinds given by these three institutions annually does not exceed $8,000.

(*f*) *Betterment of the Poor.*—These organizations have sought to give help only to deserving cases, and yet they know that while there is no work test for applicants for relief, many will take advantage of this fact. Their aim is to help by securing employment for the bread-winner rather than by the giving out of money or provisions, but people cannot be left in want, and until a woodyard, the clearing of city property or some other employment can be provided,

they are unable to carry out their aim to rehabilitate rather than to degrade by promiscuous almsgiving.

(*g*) *Paid Workers.*—The Central Mission has two outside workers, who visit needy families and try to help men in trouble in the saloons or in the police court. The Vancouver Mission has two outside workers, and from November until January, two officers of the Salvation Army are detailed for the duty of searching out needy families.

(*h*) *Exchange of Information.*—There is very little, if any, formal or informal exchange of information among these agencies.

(*i*) *The Needs in These Fields.*

(1) A farm colony to which habitual drunkards and vagrants might be committed.

(2) The establishment of a central bureau where careful case records should be filed and available to any agency. There is great need for co-operation in the formation of policies of rehabilitation for families to supersede the present over-lapping, pauperizing methods.

(3) A wood-yard where men asking for relief because of unemployment should be given the opportunity to earn their meal or bed tickets. This would cost the city only the rent of a vacant lot and the wages of the man in charge, since the wood bought in the rough and sawed and split by the men ought to sell at a profit sufficient to cover most of the expense. Even if there was a deficit the city would escape the charge of pauperizing the unfortunate and the poor.

(4) Central Mission and the Salvation Army have rescue homes for unfortunate girls. In this field the great need is an arrangement by which the courts will not impose fines on first offenders, neither imprison them, but shall commit them to a rescue home for an indefinite period. If on their dismissal they again offend and if longer terms at the rescue homes seem ineffective, imprisonment would seem to be inevitable.

(*j*) *Barriers to This Accomplishment.*—One can scarcely say the public are indifferent. Public opinion seems in favor of the suppression of at least the glaring evils of the city's life, and there would be a general support by the people and the city officials of any satisfactory betterment scheme. The different agencies have been too closely concentrated on their own particular phase of the city problem to know the city as a whole or to undertake any co-operative effort. With the rescue homes there is need for a stricter discipline. This would be especially necessary if girls were to be committed to them by the courts, but it seems that there is not the legal machinery to delegate to these institutions the required police power.

(*k*) *Need of These Organizations.*—There is great need of a comprehensive scheme of co-operation for the scientific study and betterment of the city's social life and for more trained workers to execute any such scheme.

(*l*) *Functions the City Should Perform.*—In addition to the farm colony and the woodyard mentioned above, either the city or the province ought (if wayward girls cannot be committed to the homes already in the city) to establish a rescue home in charge of a suitable person or persons with wide discretionary powers as to the discipline and dismissal of the inmates.

(*m*) *Powers of the City to Conduct These Organizations.*—The city officials have the money and the authority to conduct these organizations, but the present equipment of the city in all its charity and social service branches is very inadequate. Neither has it a sufficient number of officers and workers with training for the proper carrying on of such work. It is generally understood that the city's effort to conduct an employment bureau during the winter of 1911-12 was very unsatisfactory, and especially so from the point of view of expense.

3. *Dispensaries and Clinics.*

(*a*) There is one free dispensary in the city.

(*b*) *Cases Treated.*—In 1912 the dispensary treated 537 cases and gave out 1,569 prescriptions.

(*c*) *Instruction to Mothers.*—The only instruction to mothers in the care of infants by these agencies is that given by the two nurses connected with the Associated Charities. They help and instruct—they answer all applications for help and make visits whenever informed of needy cases.

(*d*) *Provision for Tuberculosis Cases.*—There is no provision made in the city for Tuberculosis cases. There are no special clinics or sanitaria, nor are there fresh-air schools nor day camps. Tubercnlosis cases are sent to the provincial sanitarium at Kamloops.

(*e*) *Convalescents and Incurables.*—There is no provision for convalescents and incurables other than the provincial sanitarium.

(*f*) *Visiting Nurses' Association.*—The Victorian Order of Nurses also visits the sick and the poor. It has five visiting nurses.

(*g*) *Other Visiting Nurses.*—The Associated Charities has two visiting nurses and the General Hospital has a visiting nurse.

4. *Care of the Aged.*

(*a*) The city has provided an "Old Men's Home" for those incapacitated on account of old age. A by-law has just been passed for $50,000 to provide a new home in Hastings townsite. The city also buries the friendless who leave no funds for their own burial. There were ninety such burials in 1912.

(*b*) *Inmates in Almshouses.*—There was an average of thirty inmates in the Old Men's Home in 1912.

(*c*) *Maintenance.*—The Old People's Home costs the city $10,000 a year.

(*d*) *Terms of Admission.*—Only *bona-fide* residents of the city are admitted. Discharges are on account of drunkenness or misconduct.

(*e*) *Insane not Admitted.*—The insane are sent to the Provincial Insane Asylum at New Westminster.

(*f*) *Admission of Children.*—Children are not admitted.

(*g*) *Hospital Board.*—There is not a hospital board for chronic cases.

(*h*) *Visiting Committees.*—As far as can be learned there are no volunteer visiting committees from any of the organizations of the churches.

(*i*) *Private Homes for the Aged.*—There are no private homes for the aged, the only provision being the most inadequate and uncomfortable Old People's Home.

(*j*) *Employment for Those Able to Work a Little.*—The only provision for this is through the Associated Charities. They are given some relief and such employment as offers itself through the office.

(*k*) *Provision for Deaf, Blind and Insane.*—There is no provision for the deaf, the blind, or for epileptics. The feeble-minded and insane are sent to the provincial asylum at New Westminster.

(*l*) *Institution Required.*—There is need of an institution to teach the blind piano-tuning, chair-making, etc. They should not be left to eke out an existence by selling papers or begging as at present.

(*m*) *Clinic for Examination of Mental Diseases.*—There is not a special clinic and hospital pavilion for the examination and early treatment of mental and nervous disease.

(*n*) *After-care of Patients.*—There is no agency which undertakes the after-care of patients as discharged from hospitals for the insane.

5. *Associated Charities.*

(*a*) There is an Associated Charities which has administered all the relief given by the city (cf., municipal relief).

(*b*) *Paid Workers.*—The general secretary is paid by the city, as city relief officer. He is also superintendent of the Old People's Home and city photographer. There are two others on the office staff—assistant secretary and stenographer. There are two visiting nurses. One of them works mainly for the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and they pay a portion of her salary.

(*c*) *Training of the Workers.*—The nurses have received special training.

(*d*) *Records.*—The case records are not sufficiently comprehensive.

(*e*) *Confidential Exchange.*—The Society belongs to the Russell Sage Foundation's Confidential Exchange. They have a confidential telegraph code and cases are reported to, for instance, the Victoria charities, if they are in any way concerned.

(*f*) *Use of Register by Other Agencies.*—Seldom, if ever, are the records consulted by any of the other charitable agencies of the city, and these agencies do not register their cases with the Associated Charities.

(*g*) *The Budget.*—The Society has a budget of its own, but nearly all its funds are given by the city. An estimate is given the city annually. Last year (1912) they received $10,583. There is some outside support upon which the Society can depend in case of emergency.

(*h*) *Co-operation.*—Little effort is made to secure the co-operation of those interested in the case in any way.

(*i*) *Volunteer Workers.*—It has no corps of volunteer workers of its own, but the King's Daughters and the Victorian Order of Nurses co-operate to some slight degree.

(*j*) *Committees to Improve Social Conditions.*—It has no committees on improving social conditions.

(*k*) *Branches of Work Undertaken.*—The Society supervises the Old People's Home and the Creche.

(*l*) *Co-operation of the Churches.*—There is very little co-operation, if any, between the churches and the Associated Charities. There is some co-operation with the Missions and the Salvation Army since the Associated Charities send to their lodging houses those who ask shelter for the night.

VIII. GAMBLING.

The vice of gambling is very prevalent in Vancouver. In the cigar stores and in the cigar stands on the edge of the pavement men throw dice for cigars in view of all passers by. Lotteries are frequent. One of the big projects along this line has been laid at the door of the Vancouver Athletic Club. To get a big price for their building they planned to sell 8,400 tickets for $10 each, and the lucky ticket holder was to get the plant. When the sale of tickets was over a big night was to be held and the Mayor would be asked to draw the prize ticket. Many citizens planned to "get in" on this—even those who had no money to lose. Whether the promoters feared prosecution under the Criminal Code of Canada or for some other reason, the scheme was not launched.

The pernicious influence of such enterprises knows no bounds. One citizen, hearing of the above plan, decided to sell tickets on his $3,000 property in the same fashion, and was only deterred when a local barrister cited him the lottery law.

Sweepstakes on the races are often run in cigar stores and elsewhere. Long before the Derby a ticket may be bought on "Do-Funny" or some other horse. If the horse gets a place in the race his ticket holder wins a price. Last summer a lottery of this character, with headquarters at Victoria, sold 100,000 tickets at $1.00 each through hotel-keepers, tobacconists and other agents. The agent's commission is usually 10 per cent. of his sale. One Vancouver tobacconist made $1,000 on his sales for this particular race. The first prize was $28,000, and the others were graded down from this amount. There were a large number of $400 prizes. In another "sweepstakes" a man in Lulu Island made $15,000.

About 400 British Columbia electric employees banded together in buying tickets for a lottery of this character in the summer of 1912 and agreed to pool their earnings. By buying a considerable share of the tickets they felt sure of fair returns at least. One of the 400 stated that it cost them $10 each and the winnings per man amounted to about $50.

Just at present tickets for the "Great West Sweep" are on sale in Vancouver. This sweep is connected with the Lincoln Handicap to be run at Lincoln, England, on April 1, 1913. Tickets are to be drawn at Nanaimo on May 31, 1913. They are to be "drawn in the presence of the public

under the supervision of the press." After deducting 15 per cent. for printing, advertising, etc., 40 per cent. of the remainder goes to the winner, 20 per cent. to second place, 10 per cent. to third place, 10 per cent. to other starters, and 20 per cent. to non-starters. Placards advertising this "sweep" are to-day (January 23, 1913) exhibited in the windows of different cigar stores in the city. "Even the wealth acquired by the fortunate speculator is the product of industry somewhere. The speculator had no more to do with bringing it into existence than had the burglar who found it in a safe by the aid of a dark lantern and a stick of dynamite. It is clear that those who do not exercise productive functions of some kind or other, even if it be only as crossing sweepers or money lenders, must live at the expense of others."—(*Economist, in Toronto Saturday Night.*)

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